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Latin America

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NONALINED CONFERENCE

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IHRC CONCLUDES INVESTIGATIONS; GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS REACT

Harguindeguy Lauds Argentine Cooperation

PY220123 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2220 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--It must be made clear that we have not confessed to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC]. The Argentina of today only confesses to its God. We have limited ourselves to pointing out the facts and let its members make the pertinent conclusions.

Thus Interior Minister Maj Gen Albano Eduardo Harguindeguy explained the government's position tonight in a speech broadcast throughout the country over radio and television at the conclusion of the IHRC's activities in our country. The minister made these statements during the course of a 30-minute speech that was broadcast over all the television stations at various times beginning at 2030. It was also broadcast over the national radio network.

The full text of the minister's speech, which was given in the name of the national government, is the following:

People of Argentina: The IHRC has concluded its visit to our country. Consequently, I believe that it is opportune to make known to the public some of the government's reflections on the subject.

The decision which authorized the visit was a sovereign act of the Argentine Republic, a country of free and proud men, which without strident gestures proudly demonstrates to the whole world its forthright victory over international terrorism which, due to the shortsightedness of some, the cowardice of others and the apathy of many, is inexorably advancing against the countries that are not sensible enough to defend themselves.

The Argentine nation has demonstrated, without reluctance, with objectivity and seriousness, the development of a bloody aggression which it never deserved and the vicissitudes of a struggle in which the courage, the unselfishness and the determination put into play allowed it to achieve victory, whether they like it or not, over the revolutionary leftists of the world and their manifestation of violence: terrorism.

It must be made clear that we have not confessed to the IHRC. The Argentina of today only confesses to its God. We have limited ourselves to pointing out the facts and let its members make the pertinent conclusions.

The members of the IHRC have been received by the highest national and provincial authorities. They have observed the country's daily activities and they have also been able to observe the happiness of our population. They have become aware of the security that we are experiencing when walking at any time of the day through our streets, something that cannot be done in many cities in other countries.

They have been the guests of a people who live and work in peace, order and security. They have visited our prisons, they have spoken without restrictions to those in prison they have visited courts and police organizations and they have visited any military installations they wished to. The vile lies, such as those about the concentration camps, have definitely been buried by the unshakeable and proven truth.

Finally, they have had the opportunity to speak, without restrictions, with representatives of every type of activity carried out in the country, including a variety of leanings.

The press, radio and television of Argentina, following the tradition of responsibility and objectivity which characterizes most of them, have widely reported on the commission's activities by exercising in a rational and conscientious manner the freedom of the press which exhalts them.

Hundreds of organizations of all kinds have contacted the commission. The Argentine people have expressed themselves freely, and except for some dissonant or biased notes, they have shown their permanent wish to live in peace, their tradition of making efforts and sacrifices to accelerate their progress and their deep understanding of the aggression which they experienced and its consequences.

Many authentic and representative organizations decided not to submit any formal petitions to the commission, others were unable to reach its members to issue their opinions, but all of them were able to clearly express themselves on this Argentine issue. I am, therefore, firmly convinced that the IHRC was able to know the true Argentina and not the one described by the merchants of chaos.

Furthermore, it is necessary to emphasize that the Argentine Government has properly fulfilled its commitment since it offered the commission members wide freedom of action in developing their activities.

Argentina has nothing to hide. Its history and tradition have placed it among the most advanced nations in the world concerning human rights. The Argentine nation is fully conscious of the struggle it confronted and of the price it paid as a result of the violence which was unleashed by terrorist aggression. It is rationally convinced of the need for and the irreversibility of the actions which had to be carried out to defeat that aggression. It supported the effort and the sacrifice of its armed, security and police forces which strengthen it, so that ours could continue being a sovereign nation and so that its people could continue enjoying the invaluable divine gift of freedom.

The nation knows that the cost has been high. It understands the pain of those who have been affected by violent aggression. It does not reject just claims, and it feels Christian piety for those who did not follow the path of truth and justice. But it also denounces with indignation those who do not hesitate to exploit the legitimate sorrow of others for political reasons, or those who have taken advantage of this visit for personal or factional gains by distorting facts and the truth through unmentionable or antinational means.

The national government has submitted to the IHRC a summary of terrorist activities which is contained in a book entitled: "Terrorism in Argentina." Reading its prologue, which I will do immediately, will spare me from the need to make further comments. The prologue reads as follows:

On 24 March 1976, the armed forces assumed political power in Argentina. They also assumed the responsibility for ending the progressive dissolution of the government, generalized chaos, and the extreme social indifference found in the country at that time so that it could later steer the country back to a path of order, fruitful work and progress in democracy.

Slightly more than 3 years after that day, the national government believes it to be its duty to make public this document as trustworthy evidence concerning a process which dates back 20 years.

This document is addressed to both the Argentine nation, the initial passive victim of a blood-stained phenomenon which it never sought but also the invaluable and decisive participant in the final outcome, and to the free world. This report is, despite its emotional contents, a message of faith in and an acknowledgment of the force of freedom, of justice and of a love for life.

The message and testimony offer for reflection and experience that the nation will never repeat--with the grace of God--in the hope that the countries of our America and our brothers further beyond will take it up, understand it and avoid it.

This report is the testimony of the birth development and result of the terrorist phenomenon in the Argentine Republic and of its subsequent re-emergence far from the country's borders once it had been defeated here, on the soil of freedom. The report considers this to be a complex political phenomenon, which is what it is.

The reading of this report provides an adequate understanding of the intimate relationship between the political circumstances and the terrorist action that is born and which thrives in their shadow. Thus, the criminal goals, techniques and fruits of this action can be appreciated; means and ends that hide from the light, men who need cover, the darkness that hides the subhuman nature of their being and their doings. And when they understand that generalized terror protects them, when they appear to show their faces, this really results in the concealment of blind hatred and uncontrolled violence.

In confrontation with them, the people and the legitimate forces, each of them in their own way, gave an adequate answer and achieved victory, the re-establishment of the right to live, of the freedom that gives life meaning, the assets which allow them to achieve their material goals and the right to work in peace. The essence of that victory coincides with the significance of the defeat of the violent ones. Their chiefs fled to golden

refuges, and they left behind, together with their legacy of blood, their followers. Today they are responsible for their own actions and for that legacy, without Argentine society making every effort to take them back to its bosom again in the future.

There are also those who lost their lives. The republic owes permanent homage to those who fell defending it, and it has pity for those who attacked it.

The report exposes the external origin of the subversion, which today, in defeat, has returned to the starting point, from which it is directing a dreadful campaign against the nation. It deceives the good faith of governments and institutions. With ill gotten money it buys the dissemination of its doctrine, and with it it unleashes new adventures in other countries. It has changed the scene, but it remains firmly bound to its goals and methods.

Notwithstanding the fact that it is the most tragic expression of the phenomenon, that it demonstrates the most complete contempt for human rights, the armed struggle is only one of its facets. It has been proven that it exists by virtue of the fact that beforehand and during its development, the ideology of death penetrated and dominated education and culture and the labor, economy and justice sectors.

For each sector, subversion drafted and implemented a methodology, all of them converging toward the common end of destroying them, of paralyzing them or of dominating them. But the subversion failed. When the strongest values of a peaceful and free country were wounded, their response was crushing, potent and selfless.

Today, more than experiencing the end of terrorism, Argentina is experiencing the difficult beginning of an era of maturity, of responsibility assumed with realism. The scars are memories, but they are also the basis of a strong democracy, of a united and free people. A people who learned the hard way that the abuse of freedom is the cause of social sickness, but that totalitarian terrorism is the unexcusable death of freedom. Argentina is giving this testimony to the country itself and to the free world. This is the preamble of the report which the Interior Ministry will make available to the public today.

Many times we have said that we had to wage a war which we neither sought nor provoked. The military victory over the armed terrorist organizations is a reality. Nevertheless, we know that the adversary is not giving up. They have drawn back into clandestineness to continue their insidious activities. We are firmly determined to continue the struggle in all areas without pause.

We will not allow the return of terror and violence. We will not let the blood spilled by Argentines during a cruel period of our national history be used to incite hatred, vindictive sentiments and revanchist desires against other Argentines.

We will not allow the seeds of national disunity to sprout in our midst. The pain suffered by our men and women should guide us in finding and walking once again the high ground of national unity. Through the guideposts of the past and present, our people are confident of their destiny.

As was expressed in the proclamation of the commanders of the armed forces on 24 March 1976: ...through order, work, observance of ethical and moral principles, justice, self-fulfillment of man, respect for his rights and dignity...the nation will attain the unity of all its citizens and the complete recovery of the national body. These are irrenounceable objectives for which all men and women who inhabit this land are called to a task of common effort.

Reaffirming the validity of the basic objectives of the national reorganization process and reiterating the decision to attain those objectives, the national government calls upon the people to join the strenuous and huge task of facing, in unity and solidarity, our future--a future of peace, freedom and justice, with work and prosperity.

God our lord will give us the protection and strength we need to tackle with determination the building of that future that we wish and deserve to have.

Graffigna Discusses Human Rights

FY211435 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 20 Sep 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)--"There are governments, regimes, nations and peoples which should not forget the path they had to follow in their not too recent past to achieve their present objectives; they had to resort to colonialism, they had to commit brutalities to strengthen economic empires, to traffic in slaves, and to have racial segregation while others resorted to ideological revolutions which, after bloodbaths, submitted their populations to the collectivist dictatorships of a single party which had messianic aspirations. There are also certain leaders who seem not to have a fatherland, who at their convenience fostered the development of terrorism but who today have lost their memory. It is as if the unjust are judging the just."

This is what Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, Argentine Air Force commander, has stated on the subject of human rights at the monthly luncheon held by the Argentine Chamber of Advertisers at the Plaza Hotel and to which he was especially invited.

He added: "We Argentines, however, can say with true pride that at the time of our declaration of independence, on 25 May 1810, the birth of our fatherland, the basic principles of a system which presupposes the recognition of the basic rights of an individual were consecrated in that declaration.

"It is a great pleasure for me to speak to you today," he said, "since in your role as both bussinessmen and advertisers, you are a clear example of the social system which our country has adopted since its first day of independent life--a stystem which is based on the main requirements of freedom and property.

"These rights," he added, "which are today called human rights, have always been part of the history of humanity, and in essence, they are the result of the evolution of history in which there is an adjustment between the struggle of individuals for the conquest of freedom and the social need of maintaining order through authority."

He noted: "Since lately it is in fashion to lecture our country in this regard, I believe it will be of interest to you for me to make a short review of our evolution in this regard. This will be a reminder to all of us that the defense of these rights has always been a constant concern throughout the history of our nation and not a mere temporary resort of those who invoke human rights with obvious electoral, an even demagogic or nondiscriminatory [as received] purposes.

"The national constitution approved by the first constituent Congress, held on 1 May 1853, and the reforms introduced in 1860, definitely confirmed through the declaration of rights and guarantees Argentina's tradition of freedom. These are a written formula of the principles, ideals and beliefs which inspired the birth of the fatherland and which have been strengthened throughout our history.

"It was in defense of these principles, ideals and beliefs," he asserted, "which were threatened by Marxist aggression and by the incapacity of the government to find a solution to the problem, that the armed forces were forced to act on 24 March 1976 to completely eradicate the evil which was affecting our social body. They did this without the need of resorting to any foreign protection or influences, having only as their guide their faith in God and their love for the fatherland."

He added: "I have said beliefs, and this leads me to discuss another aspect of this subject, that is, the right of the individual. Not those laws written by men, but rather that superior law which comes from God; that law which cannot go unpunished if it is violated; that law in whose fulfillment lies the true key of human dignity.

"This is why," he noted, "there is a strong tie between our religious beliefs and our political principles. Because the Christian concept of love for our fellow man is conceived as the supreme law, and its fulfillment means freedom itself. This is the basic principle of the political philosophy of the Western world, according to which the freedom of an individual lies in the respect of the rights of others."

"Argentina," he said, "is a country which is open to all those who want to visit us, to all those who want to see our reality with their own eyes. What is more, we want them to come and go as they please, to speak with the inhabitants and to draw their own conclusions. We only ask them to be objective, and sincere, and for their judgment to truly reflect what they see, otherwise they will offend an entire nation and it is well known that slander and offenses cause deep gaps which last throughout time and history.

"In Argentina," he added, "there is no class struggle, there is full enforcement of equality before the law and there are greater possibilities for an intense social mobility. This is well known and it is one of our more treasured characteristics.

We worship freedom of xpression, dissent, and criticism. We live in peace with order and with justice. We have no racial minorities, we do not discriminate against foreigners, we revere friendship and hospitality, our laws are friendly and our borders are open.

"We Argentines, he stated, are precisely those who at international forums offers shelter to men, women and children so that they will not die in foreign waters. This is the result of the unfortunate policies of governments which created the conditions for this to happen. I would say that it is they who violate human rights by condemning to death thousands of human beings, and not us, who instead are offering them generous shelter. This should be kept well in mind.

"Serious social plagues which today are destroying many nations in the world," he asserted, "are circumscribed to their minimun expression in Argentina. The permissive society did not find an echo in our national spirit. Our families have bravely resisted the cunning attacks of immorality and subversion by keeping intact all their values as basic cells of the national identity.

"Our people," he asserted, "are sure of themselves and their freedom is evident. Just as we Argentines assert that it is our inalienable right to be born. We respect and uphold our noble traditions, we worship the superior values of the fatherland and we venerate the memory of our forefathers. Each one can profess the religion of his choice. How many countries in the world can offer today something similar?"

He continued by saying that nobody can contend that the determination to fight in order to preserve our lifestyle represents a violation of human rights. Acquiescing to live under terror to the point of not having security for one's life would be tantamount to wittingly or unwittingly allowing oneself to be dominated by subversive terrorism.

Toward the end of his speech, Graffigna said: "We will certainly continue to be the target of the slanderous campaign which is managed, from their comfortable exile in large capitals of the Western world with the support of huge and ill-gained resources, by terrorist leaders who fled the country in defeat, because the Marxists will never forgive us for having smashed their attempt to take over Argentina in a struggle which was not won by the military alone but by the whole Argentine people, who courageously stood up to eradicate the subversive scourge.

"This situation, which was fortunately brought under control, was the consequence of a dark period whose return we are firmly determined not to allow, with the cooperation of the national community. We know that freedom is elusive and that its attainment is not free from sacrifices, but we recall the wise counsel of Bartolome Mitre: 'Freedom is like the spear of Achilles that heals the wounds it opens.'

"In the memory of Mitre, we appeal to the understanding of all honest citizens who respect private property, love justice, stand for order, uphold rights and defend morals, to help us heal the wounds which are still open in our beloved Argentina."

IHRC Press Communique

PY210247 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)--Thirty minutes after the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] met with President Jorge Videla, the foreign minister and the interior minister, and just before meeting with the press, IHRC President Andres Aguilar issued a press communique summarizing the activities of the commission and acknowledging the facilities given by the Argentine Government for carrying out its mission. The full text of the communique reads as follows:

The Inter-American Human Rights Commission today ended its on-site observations of the human rights situation in Argentina begun on 6 September at the invitation of the Argentine Government. During its stay in Argentine territory, the IHRC met with the nation's president, the members of the military government junta, the president of the Supreme Court, the interior minister, the foreign minister, the justice minister, the education minister and other civilian and military authorities at the national and provincial level.

The commission also met with former national presidents, the Argentine Episcopal Conference president, and representatives of the most varied organizations--political, religious, cultural, defense of human rights, communications media, professional, scientific, businessmen, labor and students--from which important information was obtained regarding the human rights situation in Argentina.

The commission also visited prisons at Caseros, Villa Devoto, Buenos Aires, Units 1 and 8 Olmos, Unit 9 La Plata, Cordoba, Resistencia and Rawson, as well as the military detention centers at Rivera in Cordoba and Magdalena in Buenos Aires. The commission also received accusations of alleged human rights violations in Buenos Aires, Cordoba and Tucuman. These accusations will be treated in accordance with the commission's statutes and regulations. The Argentine Government promised the commission not to take any reprisal against persons who made the accusations or against the organization or institutions which provided information or testimony. In Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Rosario and La Plata the commission took measures to clear up some accusations.

The commission cannot truly advance any opinion on the situation of human rights in Argentina. It will meet in its Washington offices in November to write a final report based on the valuable information gathered during on-site observations, and on documents of information requested from the Argentine Government and which it has promised to make available to the commission soon, and on information from other available sources. This final report will then be submitted to the Argentine Government for comment, and the commission will review those comments before submitting its final report to the appropriate OAS body and making it public.

Nevertheless, the commission today handed over a document to the nation's president making preliminary recommendations on questions deserving prompt attention because of their urgency and importance. The commission wants to express its acknowledgement to the Argentine Government for the facilities given to carry out its mission, and it also wants to express its thanks for the cooperation received from authorities, communications media, various institutions which represent the Argentine community and the Argentine people in general.

Chairman Denies Bias

PY211933 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2243 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (NA)--During a press conference held here today Andres Aguilar, chairman of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC), asserted that the organization "did not discriminate at all" during its evaluation work in Argentina since "it does not have the jurisdiction" to investigate violations committed by persons not in positions of authority," as that would mean giving them a status which they do not have, something which no government would wish them to have."

In this way Aguilar responded to criticism--which was reported by different public information media--made by several organizations to the IHRC denouncing a supposed partiality in the investigations carried out during its 2-week evaluation of Argentina.

Aguilar and the rest of the IHRC members stated that they had come to Argentina "without preconceptions" and that they had not "made any decisions in advance on receiving those persons who wished to denounce presumed human rights violations."

He also stated that "invitations were made, before our arrival, to those persons who had something to say," and pointed out "that because of the limited time we had to establish a deadline for reception of accusations" and that "all the requests were attended by the entire commission or by one of its members."

Referring to subversive activity in Argentina, the chairman explained that "the commission, in its specific task as stipulated in its regulations and statutes, does not overlook the historical background when reporting on the situation of a country." Aguilar added that "Minister Harguindeguy yesterday gave us a publication with detailed information about Argentine subversion, something which we really appreciate since it will help us place the Argentine problem within a historical framework."

He pointed out that the IHRC "may take steps regarding accusations of presumed human rights violations carried out by a state or a government" but "we cannot receive or take any steps regarding accusation of violations carried out by people in no positions of authority whatsoever." These accusations, he emphasized, "should be made to the authorities or local justice, who are responsible for such matters, because this is what each country has its laws and police for." He clarified his statements by explaining that "to take action regarding accusations of human rights violations carried out by subversive or terrorist groups would mean that we have to approach them so that they may give us an explanation, thus giving them the status of belligerent. It would mean giving them a status which they do not have, something which no government would wish them to have."

He added that "the commission may take action by protesting the authorities' omission if these accusations were not attended by the government in question and emphasized: "May no Argentine remain under the impression that we have been partial."

Last IHRC Members Depart

PY220338 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2227 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (NA)--The last four members of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC] departed for their respective countries today.

According to reliable sources, Vargas Carreno, who left for Chile, will return to Argentina in the next few days to cooperate with Paz Garnica in preparing the documents to be sent to Washington.

The IHRC advisers departed yesterday: Thomas Farer from the United States, Carlos Dunsehes de Abranches from Brazil, and Luis Tinoco Castro from Costa Rica.

PASTOR COMMENTS ON CAMPORA, BEAGLE CHANNEL, IHRC, UN

PY220320 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1710 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Sep (TELAM)--During a brief talk with journalists accredited to the San Martin Palace held hours before he departed for New York to attend the 34th UN General Assembly, Foreign Minister Carlos Pastor stated that the problem of former President Hector Campora is being studied at the highest level.

Minister Pastor said that he did not know if declarations made in Madrid by his Chilean colleague Hernan Cubillos were correct. Talking to journalists, Cubillos had referred to a delimitation of the waters of the southern region. Pastor said that, in any case, the act of Puerto Montt does not refer to restrictions, but only to jurisdictions with no limitations.

As for the pope's mediation of the Beagle Channel question, Pastor said that negotiations have been resumed at the Vatican since the period for reflection ended and that, with the return to Rome of the Argentine delegation headed by Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo, he expected that the question of procedures for the talks will be settled.

As for the activities of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission [IHRC], Pastor said that the Argentine Government had fully abided by the spirit of the invitation made to the commission, as was acknowledged by the commission in the press communique released yesterday. Pastor then said: "The Argentine Government now expects the commission to complete its mission with the objectivity and fairness which should characterize the fulfillment of the function for which it was created."

Referring to the subject of Argentina's participation in the UN General Assembly, Pastor reviewed the main aspects of the position he will present to the General Assembly. Pastor pointed out that the principle of relations among nations will determine Argentina's position on every problem presented: human rights, international terrorism, disarmament, Law of the Sea, and the international economic situation. Pastor concluded by saying that Argentina will once again state at the UN forum its fundamental positions on those questions referring to its national interests and to its interests as a member of the community of nations.

SAN RAFAEL 'LIKELY SITE' FOR FOURTH NUCLEAR PLANT

PY221547 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1139 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Mendoza, 21 Sep (NA)--Rear Adm Carlos Castro Madero, president of the National Atomic Energy Commission, stated in San Rafael, 290 km south of here, that that city is "the most probable site" to install the fourth nuclear central to be built in Argentina.

Castro Madero, who yesterday inaugurated there the uranium concentration plant of Sierra Pintada, where the largest uranium deposit in Argentina is located, said that when "the planned expansions have been finished in 1980," the plant "will become the most important one in the country."

U.S. TIN SALE CONDEMNED BY GOVERNMENT, WORKERS GROUPS

Congress Approves Censure Resolution

PY210351 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Through a resolution approved today, Congress considers the determination of the U.S. Senate to authorize the sale of 35,000 tons of tin of that country's strategic reserves to be flagrant economic aggression against the Bolivian people. The draft of the resolution was submitted by Julio Garret Aillon, a senator of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], and was approved unanimously by Congress at yesterday's session.

The resolution stresses that the U.S. Senate will be asked to reject the authorization for the sale of the strategic reserves of tin because its approval would harm Bolivia's economic stability, its process of democratic institutionalization and the full enforcement of human rights. Congress also feels that the sale of those strategic reserves of minerals violates an international agreement, such as the fifth international tin agreement, that is currently in force and which the United States has signed.

The resolution also charges the delegates of the Bolivian Congress to the 66th interparliamentary conference, which is being held in Caracas, Venezuela, to request a vote of support from democratic countries against this action, which violates the principles of international justice and attacks the democratic government recently installed in Bolivia.

The Congress resolution also urges that solidarity be sought from international organizations such as the United Nations, the OAS, the nonalined countries, the Andean Pact and the Latin American Economic System in the sense that U.S. international policy be questioned regarding raw materials as it is discriminatory and causes serious harm to the producing countries.

In point No 6, the resolution states: During the negotiations of the sixth international tin agreement a proposal will be submitted asking for the inclusion of a clause which will ban the sale of strategic reserves. The resolution also denounces to international organizations the U.S. violation of the fifth international tin agreement, an international treaty that has been signed by that country.

Congress demands that the executive branch, headed by Walter Guevara Arze, grant maximum priority to the creation of an association of tin-producing countries within the framework of the nonalined movement, and to call on the governments of tin-producing countries to coordinate joint action channeled toward preventing the sale of U.S. strategic tin reserves, the resolution concludes.

COB Organizes Protest March

PY211201 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The La Paz working class has expressed its concern and repudiation regarding the U.S. decision to place 35,000 tons of its strategic reserves of tin on the international markets. The member workers of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] issued a call for students and other groups to meet at 1700 at Plaza Venezuela which is located in front of the Bolivian Mining Federation's building. During the meeting four speakers took the stand: Representatives of the Bolivian University Confederation [CUB], Campesino Workers Confederation [CTB], Federation of Mine Workers [FTM], and Bolivian Labor Central voiced their concern and disapproval of the U.S. Senate's decision.

The speakers pointed out that the U.S. decision is an economic aggression against Bolivia which will be a harsh blow not only to the Bolivian economy but to its democratic process. They also remarked that this kind of situation should not be permitted because it goes against natural law and respect for human rights and the basic principles advocated by Jimmy Carter in his foreign relations policy.

Oscar Salas and Oscar Sanjines asked for the expropriation of multinational firms which operate in Bolivia because they said that this is another means that imperialism uses to pursue its ends.

At this moment, the march against the U.S. tin policy is continuing through several streets in the city.

Workers Burn U.S. Symbols

PY211203 Paris AFP in Spanish 0055 GMT 21 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP)--With the burning of an effigy of "Uncle Sam" and the American flag, the protest march, called by the Bolivian Labor Central (COB), against the United States ended here tonight.

The American flag was burned in front of the Congress building in the midst of hostile shouts against the U.S. Government and its human rights policy. The effigy of "Uncle Sam" was burned in front of the American Embassy, located in the center of the city, which was heavily guarded by security forces.

FINANCE MINISTER TO RENEGOTIATE FOREIGN DEBT

PY221824 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0650 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The president has said that the refinancing of the foreign debt is indispensable for Bolivian economic recovery, and Finance Minister Guido Hinojosa yesterday initiated a tour of the United States and Europe to make the main contacts. Hinojosa will participate in the yearly meetings of the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The refinancing of the foreign debt, restrictions of exports [as received] and other measures are part of a plan to get the country out of its critical economic situation.

Guevara stated that although the Congress had entrusted him with the presidency for the main purpose of preparing the electoral process, another logical task is to take the economic measures needed by the country.

BRIEFS

LUXURY GOODS DEPOSIT--The Bolivian Government decreed a 500 percent prior deposit on the import of "luxury goods" as of 1 October. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1541 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY]

NEW CUSTOMS CHIEF--The new chief of national customs, (Ruben Moreno), was installed in his post this afternoon. The former chief of customs retired upon reaching the age limit. [La Paz Radio Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 79 PY]

SARAIVA GUERREIRO CRITICIZES U.S. EMBASSY HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY242258 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 22 Sep 79 p 6 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro used the words "irrelevant and improper" to refer to the report on human rights in Brazil being prepared by the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia. The Brazilian minister said that "the preparation of the report would be an internal decision by the United States, which is a sovereign country and can do whatever it thinks best. We do not pass judgement on other countries. Brazil does not and would never evaluate the domestic rights of any of its partners. We are not even seeking praise from others. Brazil's position is Brazil's position and nobody else's business."

The minister granted an interview to local and international journalists yesterday shortly before departing for New York, where he will head the Brazilian delegation to the UN General Assembly.

BRASPETRO AUTHORIZED TO EXPLOIT IRAQI OILFIELD

PY221730 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--(Carlos Santana), commercial manager of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS], has announced here that the Iraqi National Oil Company had approved a report prepared by the PETROBRAS branch for overseas operations [BRASPETRO] on the exploitation of the Majnun field. A $2 billion investment is envisaged in this project, and BRASPETRO has already ordered the first drilling equipment. The Majnun field's oil reserves are estimated at 7 billion barrels.

USSR MAY PARTICIPATE IN BUILDING OF HYDROELECTRIC PLANT

PY250317 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 24 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpt] The Government of the Soviet Union may participate in the construction of another hydroelectric plant in Brazil--the Porto Primavera plant on the Parana River, which should begin operation in 1985. The final arrangements for the Soviet participation, which will be in the form of a joint venture with a Brazilian industry, will be made during the meetings of the sixth Brazilian-Soviet joint commission which are to begin on 1 October in Itamaraty.

The Soviet delegation headed by Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Manjullo will arrive in Brasilia this week. Energomach Export President V.P. Pavlov, who will be a member of the delegation, will discuss details concerning the Soviet participation in the construction of the Porto Primavera plant. This 18-turbine plant of 1,855.8 mw installed capacity has an estimated cost of $1.6 billion.

URANIUM ENRICHMENT COMPLEX TO BE BUILT IN PARANA

PY221544 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The industrial-mining complex for uranium extraction and enrichment which the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation was to build in Itatiaia, Ceara State, will be built in Figueira, Parana State. The new complex--which will be similar to the one built in Poco de Caldas, Minas Gerais State--will yield up to 500 tons of uranium concentrate annually.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON NARCOTICS CONTROL BEGIN

PA241859 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The Colombian and U.S. governments began talks today to strengthen controls to combat trafficking in and consumption of narcotics. Florida Governor Robert Graham, who represents the U.S. Government in these talks, met this morning with Justice Minister Hugo Escobar Sierra, National Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyba and Attorney General Guillermo Gonzalez Charry. The private talk was held to review technical and financial aid which the U.S. Government is extending to Colombia to combat narcotics traffic.

Tomorrow Graham will go to Barranquilla where he will board a 2d Brigade plane to fly over an extensive area of Guajira Peninsula where marihuana is grown. At the end of the talks the two governments will sign a new agreement to combat the international narcotics underworld.

COSTA RICA GRANTS ASYLUM TO M-19 GUERRILLAS

PA211621 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 20 Sep (EFE)--Diplomatic circles in Bogota have disclosed that the Costa Rican Government today granted political asylum to four guerrillas of the underground 19 April Movement [M-19]. The same sources said, however, that the Monje Benavides brothers, who entered the diplomatic mission Monday, will not be able to establish residence in Costa Rica.

On Thursday, the Colombian Government received a request for safe-conducts from Costa Rican authorities, but it is still studying the records of the four refugees. Guerrillas Ramon, Jorge Armando, Jose Gabriel, and Fabio Monje Benavides told officials at the diplomatic mission that they belong to a mobile M-19 cell. M-19 is the group which, at the beginning of the year, stole 5,000 weapons from a military post.

ENERGY MINISTER NOTES CHANCE FOR OIL SELF-SUFFICIENCY

PA241433 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Mines and Energy Minister Alberto Vasquez Restrepo has said that the country will again be self-sufficient in oil within the next 6 years if the program calling for 700 new wells to be drilled within this decade is fulfilled. He said that secondary crude recovery activity has improved considerably, that the depletion of producing wells has declined this year and that the country's consumption has decreased. The minister warned that Colombia will have to import crude for the next 4 years but added that prospects are encouraging. The minister said for this program:

[Begin Vasquez recording] The national drilling program calls for approximately 700 new wells between 1978 and 1987. These could again make the country self-sufficient or almost self-sufficient by the year 1986 or 1987, based on the prospects for success within the country's possibilities or probabilities. Therefore, the country will have to continue importing a considerable quantity of oil during the next 4 or 5 years. Nevertheless, secondary crude recovery activities have improved and the utilization of the oil wells during the first 6 months of the year improved substantially in comparison with the other wells of [words indistinct]. There is also a favorable trend in the country's consumption. [end recording] The minister said in conclusion that domestic oil production for 1978 averaged 129,735 barrels per day.

ACCUSATIONS, ARGUMENTS HAMPER LEGISLATIVE WORK

PA231601 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] According to an AFP report disseminated throughout the world from Quito, observers comment that the National House of Representatives, which was installed on 10 August, has been in a constant state of internal political belligerency which at times is directed at the executive branch. The report adds that the unicameral parliament composed of 69 legislators is unable to tackle the problems faced by the country, which is plagued by many socioeconomic problems arising from constant political bikering either among individuals or with the executive branch.

According to AFP, Congress held one of its stormiest sessions on Friday when incidents took place among legislators involving verbal attacks, the use of epithets and threats to engage in fistfights. One of those involved in the squabbles was Assad Bucaram, president of the House and leader of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP).

The incidents began when legislator Arquimedes Valdez, who also belongs to the CFP, protested against his colleague Jorge Chiriboga Parra of the Peoples Democratic Union [UDP]. Chiriboga has charged through the press that there is a political understanding between Bucaram and former President Otto Arosemena Gomez, leader of the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition (CID), to prevent the disclosure of unlawful actions against La Previsora Bank. According to a complaint lodged by the Enterprise Committee [Comite de Empresa] of the bank's workers with the House Investigation Committee, the previous military government committed large sums of money, perhaps as much as 4.5 billion sucres or $180 million, to refinance the bank in order to benefit a number of persons connected with it.

This action led Arosemena to protest strongly the attempts made a few days ago to involve him in the financial scandal. He said there were indeed coinciding points of view between CID and CFP but that this did not mean there was any pact. Bucaram, who participated in the dispute, said that he has no links with either the bank or its executives and denied any understanding with the CID. The populist leader assailed Chiriboga and asked the Supreme Court for information on penal cases in which the leftist legislator is apparently involved.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE RESIGNS IN PROTEST

PA221238 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] In a note sent to the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Mr Assad Bucaram, Dr Victor Hugo Vayas Valle resigns from his post as justice of the Supreme Court because legal matters should not be subject to political maneuvers.

In a statement, Doctor Vayas reaffirmed that he did not object to the person appointed as president of the Supreme Court, Dr Armando Pareja, but to the procedure used because it infringes on the autonomy and independence of the judicial branch.

BRIEFS

DEATH OF CP FOUNDER--Quito, 13 Sep (EFE)--Ricardo Paredes Romero, founder of the Ecuadoran Communist Party and the Confederation of Ecuadoran Workers, died in Quito today. He was 81 years old. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0032 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA]

DETENTION OF LAINO CAUSES WIDESPREAD REACTION

Brazilian MDB Deputies Express Solidarity

PY221742 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] During a press conference held in the La Espanola Hotel yesterday, the Brazilian opposition leaders stated their desire to meet with Laino who yesterday afternoon was sent into confinement in Mbuyapey.

Deputies Nelton Miguel Friedrich, Flori Luiz, Waldir Pugliesi, Deni Scwartz, Jose Domingo Scarpelini, Jose Tavares and Gernote Kirinus arrived at the airport at noon yesterday and immediately went to Laino's residence where they were met by his wife, Rafaela Guanes.

She then took them to where Laino was being held (the Interior Ministry Technical Department) where they asked for a meeting. The meeting was denied but the deputies arrived in time to see Laino's transfer to Mbuyapey. According to a report by the Brazilian opposition deputies, several guards escorted Laino to a red van where the driver and six soldiers were waiting inside. They said: "There was no chance to talk to him. We only saw him and he also saw us and greeted us warmly from a distance."

They said: "We are not official delegates; we are expressing solidarity with the Paraguayan opposition leader and we want justice. Laino did not insult any president. The proof of this is Itamaraty's total silence on this matter. We checked with Itamaraty and they said that they had nothing to say. Laino was invited by the Curitiba Catholic University to lecture on 'The Opposition in Latin America,' during which he said only that he did not know why the Stroessner-Figueiredo meeting confirmed in Asuncion and announced in all Paraguayan papers was not held. The only Brazilian newspaper which published Laino's lecture was CORREIO DE NOTICIAS and does not include any insult."

The Brazilian deputies stated that they will try to contact Paraguayan officials to get permission for the group to meet with the Paraguayan opposition leader. They will state the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] position on the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (PLRA) leader and will request his release. They said: "We will try to reason with the Paraguayan Government and meet with Brazilian officials to try to effect Laino's release."

They added: "We want those who are in legitimate political position, Laino in this case, to be respected. We appeal to the Paraguayan Government to learn to live with the opposition. What he said is no reason for his arrest, and making statements is the right of every citizen. Any violent process can unleash attacks by armed groups who are against the democratic process. It is necessary for the process to begin through normal channels. In politics, there is no prohibition to think, to make political analysis or to channel criticism."

Deputies Return to Brazil

PY221804 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] "We are returning to our country today in view of the Paraguayan officials' denial to allow us to meet with Domingo Laino," the Brazilian deputies who came to our city to express "solidarity" with the former Paraguayan legislator said to ULTIMA HORA at noon.

Mrs Rafaela Guanes de Laino left today for Mbuyapey, where Laino has been confined, with the intention of meeting her husband and giving him "some personal belongings," indicated his relatives.

The Brazilian deputies said: "We want Laino to be released as soon as possible because we believe that his arrest is unjust."

The Brazilian state legislators met with the under secretary of interior this morning. They expressed interest in Laino's situation but explained that they have no intention of interfering in internal matters. Under Secretary M.A. Bestard said that Laino "will be free to communicate in the next few hours." Bestard told the deputies that Laino is "physically, psychologically and mentally well." Regarding the Brazilian deputies' intention to meet with Laino, Bestard said that the minister is in Misiones attending an official ceremony. The under secretary explained that only the minister can make a decision on this matter.

During the meeting, they also discussed the human rights policy and its application in the country. In this regard, Bestard said that Virgilio Bareiro and Severo Acosta are the only persons under arrest for political reasons.

Brazil Disavows Deputies' Visit

PY221850 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Communique released by the Paraguayan Interior Ministry on 21 September]

[Text] The following has been officially communicated to the Paraguayan Embassy in Brasilia:

"The Brazilian deputies who visited Asuncion do not represent either the executive or the legislative branch of this country. The Brazilian Government has nothing to do with the visit of the deputies, who went to Asuncion on an exclusively personal basis.
"Moreover, the Brazilian Government reiterates the feelings of appreciation to the Paraguayan Government and your excellency the president of the republic, Gen Alfredo Stroessner, and also expresses that Brazil affirms the Paraguayan Government's self determination of its internal affairs."

Interview With Laino

PY241557 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 79 p 14 PY

[By Edwin Britez]

[Text] Mbuyapey--Domingo Laino was subjected to extensive questioning concerning the integration and objectives of the National Agreement during his detention at the Interior Ministry's Technical Department, according to what he told this correspondent yesterday during a brief interview. The opposition leader was able to meet yesterday with his lawyers and relatives. Local authorities again did not allow Laino to hold a meeting with the press nor with members of the National Agreement.

The brief interview with Laino was as follows: Where were you detained on your first day in Mbuyapey? "From the moment of my arrival I was detained in a bar that is located across the street from the military garrison. I found out later that government representatives from Paraguari had come the day before to choose the place where I would stay. They fixed up the room and placed a lock on the door."

[Question] You could not choose the house where you would stay?

[Answer] "No, I could not. They put me here and here I have to stay."

[Question] Who came with you to Mbuyapey?

[Answer] "They brought me in a station wagon from the investigations department. In addition to the driver, there was a police officer who I believe had three stars, another officer with one star and the others were armed with small machineguns."

[Question] How did they treat you at the technical department?

[Answer] "They put me in a closed room with the light on, in the afternoon of the day I was arrested. They gave me a questionnaire with 12 questions. They were more or less as follows: Who are the members of the National Agreement? I gave the the names of Martinez Yaryes and of Resck, and I even gave the names of the Mopoco leaders and the leaders of the other parties which make up the National Agreement.

"Later," he added, "they asked who the ones were who went to Curitiba that first time. They also asked me about the results of that first meeting. I answered all these questions and later they asked me about the Communist Party. They asked me if the Paraguayan Communist Party was an undercover member of the National Agreement. I answered that since the National Agreement is an open agreement it could hardly include any undercover members. They also asked what the members of the National Agreement think about the legalization of the Communist Party, and I answered them..."

At that point local authorities noticed my presence in Mbuyapey and impeded the continuation of the dialog. This was followed by the usual procedure: personal identification and the order to come back only after obtaining the Interior Ministry permit. There was strict inspection to avoid pictures.

Laino Meets With Family, Lawyers

PY241608 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Sep 79 p 14 PY

[By special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Domingo Laino met yesterday with his lawyers, his wife and children and with local Liberal Party leaders. The opposition leader also held a brief dialog with the members of the National Agreement board until the local authorities interrupted the meeting and ordered the latter's return to Asuncion.

Laino was authorized to meet with lawyers Miguel Abdon Saguier and Juan Manuel Benitez Florentin. He also met with his wife, his sons and his brother-in-law. This journalist, Miguel Angel Martinez Yaryes and Luis Alfonso Resck were ordered to return to Asuncion.

According to his lawyers, Laino thanked the Brazilian legislators who expressed their solidarity with him, the U.S. congressmen who requested President Carter's mediation, and the people of Mbuyapey who brought him gifts (sweets, fruits, etc.). He also reportedly said that "when the country returns to a state of rights through free elections, the Authentic Radicalist Party will clearly show its electoral power." His lawyers stated that they will discuss the Laino affair again today.

NICARAGUAN ARMY COMMANDER ADDRESSES PRD CONGRESS

PA221822 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1622 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Speech by Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Nicaraguan Sandinist People's Army, at the congress of the Panamanian Democratic Revolutionary Party in Nuevo Panama Gym, Panama City on 22 September--live]

[Text] Panamanian brothers; Gerardo Gonzalez, provisional president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party [PRD]; Nicolas Gonzalez Revilla, PRD secretary; Ascanio Villalaz, assistant secretary; brother delegates to this first congress establishing the PRD; brother Panamanian Sandinist fighters; humble sons of the heroic Panamanian people [applause]: We Sandinists would first of all like to express our deep gratitude and emotion for your kind invitation to this congress of Panaman's PRD. We are honored to be at this important event and we will try to learn as much as possible from you, particularly to reaffirm our combative, anti-imperialist and independent stands which we have seen in all the Panamanian people, particularly in the anti-imperialist, progressive and revolutionary militants of the PRD. [applause]

We want to convey the combative and fraternal greetings of our Government of National Reconstruction, the greetings of the vanguard of the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [applause], the greetings of its national leadership, the greetings of the command of the Sandinist People's Army, armed revolutionary branch and defender of sovereignty and the Sandinist people's revolution in Nicaragua. [applause]

The Panamanian people's struggle is also ours. History shows relevant and beautiful events which confirm this statement. During the first years of this century, when the conservative reaction and the oligarchy tried to crush the rising Republic of Panama, statesman Jose Santos Zelaya, a progressive liberal whose government was overthrown by the heavyhanded and unjust intervention of Yankee marines, sent aid to those who struggled against the conservatives and reactionaries in 1902. Today, we have clearly in our minds the great image of Victoriano Lorenzo, whose spirit was present in the humble combatants, sons of the Panamanian people, who participated in our hard, lengthy and bloody struggle against Somozism. Victoriano Lorenzo was in the war and Victoriano Lorenzo's example is present because our struggle is not yet over.

We Panamanians and Nicaraguans are very united, perhaps more than any other people in Latin America, because Yankee domination over the Panamanian and Nicaraguan peoples has been particularly awful [grotesca], bloody and prolonged. At this time, on 1 October, the Panamanian people will achieve one of their greatest conquests, laying the groundwork which will permit the Panamanian people, intelligently and without giving up anti-imperialist and revolutionary principles, to achieve total decolonization of the Panamanian fatherland.

What for us was the fall of Somozism, which also means the expulsion of Yankee imperialism from our fatherland, signifies the first step for the Panamanian people [applause]. The achievement of this first objective of entry into force of the treaties on 1 October will open a phase in which the united Panamanian people will have to face a struggle in which unity will be a decisive factor. We are experiencing that process. The unity of Nicaraguans has been the main factor in victory and it continues to be the essential factor in achieving the national revolutionary reconstruction we are promoting.

We have been able to oust Somoza but we are still fighting against domination and the penetration of imperialist reaction in our country. In the same way, once the entry into force of the treaties is achieved the Panamanian people must be united in the struggle to end Yankeeism without Yankees. The Yankees wil have to leave sooner or later but the evil influence of colonialism, imperialism and Yankeeism remain. So there must be a struggle against that trend, that domination. The struggle is not only the Panamanian people's, but also the Nicaraguan people's. Today, we want to reiterate that only with the unity of the Latin American peoples, particularly the peoples of Central America, around a progressive, independent, anti-interventionist, nationalist position in defense of our sovereignty, only through the unity of the peoples of Panama, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Grenada, Mexico, Venezuela and the other truly progressive countries, can we confront the reactionary maneuvers which seek to sidetrack the democratic course of our peoples and impose tyrannical regimes such as those of Somoza. [applause]

The tricks to delay the entry into force of the treaties clearly show the maneuvers of the U.S. reactionaries who are trying in this way to create problems for the democratic and revolutionary trends in Panama but also at striking the revolutionary and sure path of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. [applause] Each victory of the progressive and revolutionary trends in Panama is a victory for the revolution in Nicaragua. Each victory of the Nicaraguan revolution is also a victory for our heroic Panamanian brothers. [applause]

We must all be united in the great task to decolonize ourselves and obtain our national liberation. We also issue a call to all our people, the entire Nicaraguan and Panamanian peoples, particularly the working class, peasants, youths, women, workers, students and nationalist businessmen so that together we will form a solid wall where the reactionary attempts of the Yankees and the Somozists, who have been defeated and who are still active among the people, will crash.

We want to take advantage of this occasion to reaffirm our decision and reaffirm the Nicaraguan people's determination to say "present" to the brother people of Panama in the face of any crisis they might have to face in their struggle to win sovereignty and the canal. [applause]

The Sandinists, our people, will be in the frontlines of combat and we will place ourselves at the disposal of General Torrijos and his National Guard to confront any aggression which imperialism attempts. [applause] Today, more than ever, the spirit of Augusto Cesar Sandino, Victoriano Lorenzo, Dario Salvatierra, a heroic combatant of the Panamanian National Guard, who was in the Victoriano Lorenzo Brigade and who is the symbol of the sons of the Panamanian people who fought in the (?bloody) days against the Somozist dictatorship, is present. We want to say that Dario Salvatierra is present today. You are present in our companion delegates of this party because you represent the feelings of these delegates, which is the revolutionary feeling of our Latin American peoples.

We have heard certain rumors in that perennial campaign of reaction and imperialism against our revolution. We have heard slanders, distortions and distorted images of the revolutionary and sympathetic position of the Panamanian people in our liberation struggle. We have particularly heard that the reactionaries and the bad sons of the Panamanian people have carried out little campaigns against this aid and particularly against the main promoter of this democratic and revolutionary aid, Companero Omar Torrijos. [applause]

We want to take advantage of this opportunity to state that we are the first to reject the distorted statements against brother Torrijos and the Panamanian brothers who contributed to our struggle. It is said that they did so for opportunistic reasons. We are the first to indicate that the sympathetic attitude of the Panamanian people and General Torrijos was the result of a sincere feeling of solidarity, brotherhood and revolutionary duty to confront a dictatorship such as that of Somoza. [applause]

We have proof, we have some evidence of the campaign which Somizist money carried out in Central America to distort the image of the revolutionary process, to distort the image of the Panamanian people's solidarity with our just Sandinist cause. We have proof of the little checks that Somoza sent, including those to some news media in Panama. We are going to turn over this proof to the Panamanian Government so it will know [applause] that one must be alert in the face of the constant and unending activity of reaction and even Somozism which has been defeated and which, allied with the most evil and reactionary sectors of the region, is trying to regain power in Nicaragua. They are very mistaken.

We want to conclude this brief greeting by reiterating the unity which should exist between our peoples to carry forward the revolutionary process we have before us. We want to point out and stress that the unity of all the people, of all sectors of the nation, is our important task in order to achieve the national liberation and decolonization process and to remove the yoke of U.S. domination over our peoples. We lived through and experienced that need [for unity]. We want to convey to you that experience. We want to tell you that only by being firmly united and by establishing a democratic, progressive and revolutionary vanguard today can the Panamanian people take the path of involvement which moves us away from foreign domination and the underdevelopment caused by exploiters and oppressors.

Today you have a heroic, firm, progressive, revolutionary and anti-imperialistic people and a vanguard, the PRD, which has the historic task of becoming a truly organized vanguard of the people. Besides that vanguard, you also have a leader for that process, Gen Omar Torrijos, whom we are sure will know how to lead, along with you, the revolutionary Panamanian people. [applause]

The internal unity of our people is vital in overcoming underdevelopment and confronting foreign aggression and pressure. The unity of our two peoples is also vital. It is because of this that we come to tell you today that Nicaragua is and will always be beside this process which we are sure will always be essentially directed toward revolution, social progress, defense of sovereignty and our peoples. Long live the heroic people of Panama! [shouts of "viva"] Long live the heroic people of Nicaragua! [shouts of "viva"] Long live Victoriano Lorenzo! [shouts of "viva"] Free fatherland or death!

LAW STUDENTS PROTEST FREEDOM OF SPEECH VIOLATION

PA242152 Panama City Radio Hogar in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A cable has been sent to Edmundo Vargas Carreno, not the Edmundo Vargas of Panama, but of the Organization of American States in Washington. It states as follows:

Panamanian Government violating human rights. Preparing to put radio stations in network before 1 October, blocking freedom of speech against treaties. We file protest.

Center of Law Students

COSTA RICA

CARAZO TO STUDY STATUS OF PANAMA CANAL TRANSFER

PA241359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] I have requested detailed information from our Washington embassy in order to make a judgment on the situation of the Panama Canal transfer, Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo has said. Regarding his scheduled visit to Panama to participate in the [1 October] events, he said he will meet with Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon to discuss the matter. Carazo said the government will make an official statement after all aspects of the case have been discussed because the rejection by the House of Representatives has changed the picture. I believe and am sure that all these problems will be solved for the benefit of the harmonious relations among the nations of the continent, Carazo added. I am very optimistic about achieving both a short and long term solution of such a complex situation, the chief of state said. Carazo said his final decision on attending the events to be held in Panama will depend on the information arriving from Washington today.

MINISTER DENIES ALLOWING PANAMANIANS TO CROSS COUNTRY

PA221446 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Public Security Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey has issued a document to the national press explaining that he never allowed Panamanian troops to cross Costa Rican territory. The document will be forwarded to Legislative Assembly President Ramon Aguilar Facio so that it can be read to the deputies. The document says that the security minister authorized Deputy Minister Carlos Arguedas to lend a vehicle to 60 Panamanian high school students to go from Ciudad Neilly to the Penas Blancas border.

SEMINAR ANALYZES LIMON LABOR CONFLICT

PA250250 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 17 Sep 79 p 6-A PA

[Excerpts] Carlos Carro Zuniga, a lawyer and labor law expert, yesterday said that the strike in Limon was more than just a strike.

He considered it a minirevolution and a "product of the resentment stemming from the historic treatment of the Negro in Costa Rica." This was the conclusion reached by the members of a seminar which analyzed the incidents that paralyzed Limon Province. The seminar, which ended Friday night, was sponsored by the Industrial and Labor Relations Institute. According to a final report, most of the population of Limon are Negroes and their frustration has led them to stage explosive demonstrations and to be easily enticed by communist slogans.

According to the seminar members, the strike, which began in Limon on 14 August and ended on 23 September, had all the characteristics of a minirevolution. In their opinion this represented a revolutionary victory--a seizing of power, or something similar to the Sandinist's victory in Nicaragua.

According to conclusions reached at the seminar, Sandinism has been a factor in unleashing the repressed desires of some Costa Ricans. The difference is that these people have taken a partisan political path and the communists know how to take advantage of this.

On the other hand, the manner in which that population has been treated--isolated for many years from the rest of the country--contributes "to group hysteria, social tolerance [as published] feverish pitch and natural mob phenomena which is manifested in a scenario of social tension."

After indicating that the seminarists had carefully analyzed the editorials of LA REPUBLICA and LA NACION published on 22 and 20 August respectively, the General Workers Confederation (CGT) was accused of lending itself to Marxist-Leninist infiltration in the workers' movement.

The seminarists reached the conclusion that the country has suffered a defeat as a result of the conflict in Limon; furthermore, they said, "to a great extent, this can be blamed on radical trade unionism and the extreme left. The CGT has admitted it has around 47,000 members and 22,000 in Limon."

Another conclusion reached at the seminar is that the leniency of private enterprise and the government in dealing with illegal strikes and stoppages, has resulted in attempts against the principle of authority.

Finally, the seminarists have made several recommendations to strengthen the democratic labor movement. Among these are that a more decisive attitude be assumed "against those who are trying to undermine our legal system," and that all factors which could cause a repetition of what occurred in Limon be attacked.

They also suggested that the power of labor movements as a decision making factor be analyzed and that the activities of such organizations as the Costa Rican-Soviet Cultural Institute be carefully observed.

They also thought it necessary to revise legal provisions dealing with workers' economic and social problems, and that this measure should be carried out along wi[illegible] a restructuring of the Labor Ministry.

EL SALVADOR

LEFTIST GROUP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR KIDNAPING OF U.S. CITIZEN

PA241511 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1445 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The little-known Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) today claimed credit for the kidnaping of U.S. citizen Dennis McDonald and Puerto Rican Fausto Buchelly. The two are executives of the APLAR Company and were kidnaped on Friday while on their way from the factory to downtown San Salvador.

During this action, the kidnapers killed former national guardsman Jose Luiz Paz Viera, driver and bodyguard.

The PRTC is known for making proclamations on important dates, but it had not carried out any outstanding action. However, its message claims to have carried out many unannounced actions.

It is not clear whether the PRTC is a splinter faction of any of the subversive groups operating in El Salvador or if it has sprung up independently.

After reading the document, one is led to believe that the PRTC is the "Trotskiyite" organization which has taken shape in this country where the leftwing is already splintered.

THREE YOUTHS KILLED IN SHOOTING NEAR PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

PA240208 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0144 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Three youths were killed as a result of an armed clash between soldiers and subversives on Sunday afternoon. The incident occurred when a large group attacked the main entrance of the former garrison of El Zapote, where an armed forces telecommunications school now operates. The military establishment is located on the east side of the presidential residence, in the strategic southern section of San Salvador.

The dead were identified as Edwin Oswaldo Mendoza, Moises Edgardo Magana and William Hom. Mendoza and Magana carried Salvadoran passports issued by the Salvadoran consulate in San Francisco, California, where they lived. Mendoza and Magana were students in the city of Santa Ana. The three youths were traveling in a rented car when they were shot to death. The car crashed into the rear of a bus as a result of the shooting. The security personnel, none of whom was killed, said that the three youths were part of the group which attacked the former garrison.

U.S. Request for Investigation

PA250036 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2352 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 24 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--U.S. Consulate officials in San Salvador today went to the First Peace Court in San Salvador to find out about the violent death of three U.S. citizens yesterday, a few steps from the presidential residence.

According to reports, William Hom, Oswaldo Mendoza and Edgardo Magana, participated in the attack on the armed forces communications center, located in front of the government residence. Hom was a North American, and Mendoza and Magana were naturalized U.S. citizens from Santa Ana, the country's second most important city. [as received]

The U.S. officials told the judge that they had the impression that the victims were casually passing by. It was also learned that the three men had returned from Zacatecoluca, a city in the eastern part of the country, where they were trying to buy a farm.

The U.S. Consulate has requested a thorough investigation of the incident.

FPL GROUPS ATTACK NATIONAL GUARD UNITS

PA211609 Paris AFP in Spanish 1523 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Sep (AFP)--The National Guard of Soyapango, 8 km east of here, and of Santo Tomas, 14 km to the south, were attacked at dawn today by groups of youths identifying themselves as members of the clandestine Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL].

In both cases, the armed attackers, whose number was estimated at 20, intimidated the officers into surrendering while firing submachineguns from various points. In Santo Tomas, guard headquarters [la casa de la guardia] was dynamited and a guardsman was wounded.

Also, similar attacks occurred in other towns in the interior, in San Martin, Berlin, Nueva Esparta and others in the east, although there has been no official confirmation.

LABOR CONFLICT BETWEEN GRAN HOTEL, EMPLOYEES SOLVED

PA230045 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Sep (AFP)--The labor conflict between the San Salvador Gran Hotel and the employees who had taken over the building to demand payment of compensation has been solved.

A spokesman for the food and beverage workers said the occupation was carried out peacefully last night. He said 32 guests were inside, including 3 Mexican newsmen, who were allowed to leave this morning to eat.

The firm promised Labor Ministry officials that it will meet the workers' demands and will then close the hotel, located in one of the best sections of the capital.

Meanwhile, a demonstration of approximately 300 members of the 28 February Popular Leagues are still in the street in front of the Labor Ministry building, north of the business section of the city, to demand the solution of labor conflicts and the release of three of its leaders. The Popular Leagues were created in February 1977 when the opposition parties, who felt they had won the presidential elections, went on strike in Libertad Plaza.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN AMBASSADOR

PA230111 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1833 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Sep (LATIN)--After meeting with Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, Ricardo Wheelock Roman, the new Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, said the announcement of the creation of an axis among Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala to fight against Nicaragua is speculation by the international press. He admitted that statements made by members of the Government of National Reconstruction regarding the danger of a counterrevolution were brought about because of the large contingent of former Somoza guardsmen still in Honduras. However, he said we at no time have had any doubts about the Honduran position, which has been one of neutrality toward our revolution.

Moreover, the diplomat said his government maintains that former President Somoza is a war criminal; consequently, Nicaragua will request his extradition, wherever he is. He added that similar measures will be applied to all the criminals who fled in disarray from the crushing victory of the Nicaraguan people.

ANACH EXPELS NINE LEADERS FOR PROMOTING DIVISION

PA240127 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1710 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH), the country's strongest rural organization, has expelled nine leaders for promoting division within the organization.

Those expelled include Jilin Mendez, secretary of ANACH's cooperative plan, who publicly asked for the removal of ANACH President Reyes Rodriguez Arevalo recently.

Mendez said then that Reyes Rodriguez and his close aides "have compromised ANACH with the government and are not demanding that agrarian reform be implemented."

He also charged that the National Agrarian Institute (INA), which is in charge of agrarian reform, "has begun to undermine the structure of ANACH, turning it into a pro-government or organization unable to protest."

NICARAGUA

RADIO SANDINO REPORTS ON JUNTA MEETING WITH CARTER

PA241926 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Leaders of our revolution spoke to U.S. President James Carter very early this morning. Leaders of the Sandinist revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Alfonso Robelo discussed the status of loans, the destruction caused by Somozism and the maneuvers being carried out by CIA agents against our revolution.

Manuel Espinoza, secretary of information and press of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, sent a report from Washington on the meeting between our leaders and President Carter this morning:

[Begin Espinoza recording--in progress]...to inform you on the meeting results. [end recording] [Begin Ortega recording--in progress]...and wait a little. We met with top officials of the U.S. Government and not with members of the security department. [as heard]--President Jimmy Carter; Viron Vaky, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; Richard Owen, economic adviser of the Security Council; Brzezinski, special assistant to the President for national security affairs; Vice President Walter Mondale; Warren Christopher, the deputy secretary of state; and Bob Pastor of the Security Council.

We want to make it clear to Nicaraguans that we are abiding by our commitment to exercise sovereignty, and for the first time, we may say, the sovereign nation of Nicaragua is speaking from an independent stand with the U.S. Government.

During the meeting, we had the chance to exchange views on the political situation in our country and in the Central American area and on the position of the Government of National Reconstruction in international affairs, which was clearly defined in the nonalined meeting.

Economic aspects were also discussed. We let them know that we felt that the Somoza government's foreign debt is a debt of a political nature, and we view that debt in a political context. Consequently, the international community is the one who should assume the debt in question.

Promises were made to reactivate some funds, one through aid of $30 million which was already under negotiation and an additional $9 million fund.

As we said, our talks basically aim to seek relations with all nations in the world, exercising our sovereignty obtained by the Nicaraguan people through the revolutionary victory of 19 July 1979.

[Unidentified announcer] One question: Is it not true that this visit was made at the express invitation of President Carter?

[Ortega] These are common occurrences in the United States. We had planned to come to the United States mainly to participate in the UN General Assembly in New York. In view of this, Carter invited us to a meeting with him and that is what happened today at 0830.

[Question] What other activities will you have here today?

[Answer] We will hold a meeting with representatives of the U.S. Congress interested in exchanging [word indistinct] views with our delegation. The meeting will be specifically with Senators Zorinsky, Ted Kennedy and the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

[Question] Thank you, Commander Ortega, for your report for the Sandinist radio and television system and for La Voz de Nicaragua. [end recording]

Further Report on Meeting

PA250425 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] How were the talks between Carter and the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction? Here we have a special report from Washington sent by revolutionary government press and information director, Companero Manuel Espinoza Henriquez, for the listeners of La Voz de Nicaragua, official organ of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction.

From Washington this is a special report for the Sandinist radio and television system and for La Voz de Nicaragua:

This morning the members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Commander Daniel Ortega, Dr Sergio Ramirez and Alfonso Robelo, accompanied by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and the junta's secretary general, Emilio Baltodano, and Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington Rafael Godiz held talks at the White House with what we could call the State Department's top echelon.

We are going to hear from Sergio Ramirez Mercado whom we shall ask about the atmosphere at the White House today.

[Ramirez] This is the first time that representatives of a Nicaraguan Government have come to Washington to hold talks with the U.S. Government on an equal footing, since, as Commander Ortega said, we are here with the right which the blood of the Nicaraguan people gave us to exert our full sovereignty.

Our talks with President Carter, Vice President Mondale and all his top-level advisers were frank and clear and we defined our points of view. We did not hesitate to reaffirm our international policy defined at the nonalined countries summit in Havana. We discussed future economic and political relations between the United States and Nicaragua, which are both sovereign states. We also discussed the matter of Nicaragua's foreign debt, saying that we believed that it was a political debt and, therefore, an international responsibility. We clearly stated that we were going to request a compulsory moratorium on this debt and also that Nicaraguans need to recover all the properties, money and interests which the Somozists brought to the United States in their escape.

We were very definite in this respect and we explained to President Carter and his advisers that the Nicaraguan Government will ask for the extradition not only of Somoza but also of a large number of Somozists in the United States. Also, we are going to request the freezing of their bank accounts and the expropriation of their properties in the United States.

The Nicaraguan people can be absolutely sure that these talks are being conducted with a great spirit of independence and sovereignty and with a high concept of national dignity and patriotism.

Dr Ramirez, thanks for your statements and now we shall ask Alfonso Robelo to expand the report on the discussion of the foreign debt and other aspects of the meeting at the White House today.

[Robelo] I think it is important to note for all the Nicaraguan people that our proposals regarding the foreign debt included a thorough revision of the same, especially the parts dealing with the last 2 years when all sectors of the Nicaraguan people were in the final offensive to eradicate the Somozist dictatorship. These loans granted during the last 2 years are of a political nature because they were granted to a completely unpopular regime, repudiated by the Nicaraguan people. Therefore, we must make a detailed analysis of each and every one of these loans. Likewise, we very clearly said that there are movements by former national guardsmen and people involved with the future regime who have come to the United States to speak with friends of Somoza in Congress to try to sow unrest in our country. They have also been active in neighboring countries. It is important for regional stability and the consolidation of our Sandinist revolution that there be a clear-cut policy of not allowing this type of interference in the process of political, social and economic changes in our country. Therefore this is of great importance.

Furthermore, we emphasized the fact that our foreign debt is extremely high because in recent years Somozist leaders drained off massive funds not only to the United States but also to other countries. Also, when the Nicaraguan people recover these funds, our foreign debt problem will be immediately clearly reduced and will leave us in a more advantageous position to begin the reconstruction and development according to a Nicaraguan model, which is what the Government of National Reconstruction and our revolution wants for our country. Finally, we want to note that our model for future development will be on a Nicaraguan model, according to the conditions existing in our country and the development of its main source of wealth--the fertile Nicaraguan land--for agriculture and livestock. This can solve the problem of extreme unemployment inherited from Somozism, resulting from the destruction caused by the indiscriminate repression waged by Somoza.

These have been the most important issues discussed this morning at the White House in the presence of President Carter; Vice President Mondale; the chief of the National Security Council, Brzezinski; Warren Christopher of the State Department; Doug Walter from the National Security Council; Richard Owen, economic counsellor to the President; Ambassador Pezzullo; and Viron Vaky of the State Department. This is the report which we want to openly and frankly give to our people from Washington.

WHEAT DONATED BY U.S. ARRIVES 22 SEPTEMBER

PA211940 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A donation of 5,000 tons of wheat from the United States and aid will arrive on Saturday. It will be received by Companero Lea Guido de Lopez, the minister of social welfare. Meanwhile, the person in charge of supplies at the ministry will meet with the aid representative on Friday to make plans for another donation, 5,000 tons of corn, which will arrive next month.

GDR GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MANAGUA

PA230358 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 22 Sep 79 PA

[Text] A delegation from the GDR headed by Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport this morning.

Companero Miguel d'Escoto, foreign minister of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, welcomed the delegation. At this time the delegation is meeting with members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. They will meet later with members of the Joint National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

HENRY RUIZ WARNS OF 'INTERNAL ENEMIES,' BOURGEOISIE

PA220037 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Abel Calero telephone report from Leon--recorded]

[Text] From Juan Jose Quesada Square in the City of Leon, this morning we are commemorating the glorious feat of companero Rigoberto Lopez Perez, who gave his life to eliminate one of the biggest tyrants Nicaragua has ever had, Anastasio Somoza Garcia. We are broadcasting directly for Radio Sandino, official voice of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN].

This morning there was a great gathering of Nicaraguans. Members of the Leon Sandinist Defense Committee, the 19 July Sandinist Youth, teachers, peasants and workers came with posters to support the revolution and to commemorate the glorious feat of Rigoberto Lopez Perez.

A few minutes ago, Companero Henry Ruiz began speaking. He appealed for reconstruction, for total unity and for all kinds of activities against those who attempt to distort the revolutionary process. Companero Henry Ruiz was clear when he said that those who used to be lazy, those who were practically hand-in-hand with imperialism, and those who were neither Somozist nor Sandinist, are those who now want the immediate reconstruction of what Somozism destroyed over a period of 44 years.

Commander Henry Ruiz explained to the crowd, a multitude that filled the plaza, the park and the nearby streets, that the FSLN has a program and that this program is going to be accomplished within a revolutionary process. Therefore, some watchwords that were used during the Somoza era are inappropriate now and we all should work jointly to reconstruct the new Nicaragua liberated by the people and our vanguard, the FSLN.

Here are excerpts from Companero Henry Ruiz' speech:

[Begin recording] [applause] We have not yet begun--this could be the sentence that describes Rigoberto's 21 September achievement. We have just (?begun). The tasks of the revolution are barely starting. Nevertheless, we are already being asked to account for the beginning (?by) the same persons who asked Rigoberto Lopez Perez to give an accounting and who on a 21 September called him an adventurer for (?his act) of heroism in the heart of the fatherland. [applause]

These are the same people who are already asking for an accounting by the Sandinist [word indistinct] revolution. They are the same people who forgot about the peasants when it was necessary to begin the struggle and the task of organizing the revolution. They are the same people who forgot about the workers when [applause] they were being accused of being against the revolution. These same people [words indistinct] defenders of the revolution, a revolution which, said the companero peasants who wrote the most beautiful pieces of Nicaraguan folk music, is not conducted with [word indistinct] and we are not men of [word indistinct].

The Sandinist movement continued and the war caused difficult conditions, but we took the people to victory and we triumphed with them. [applause]

A revolutionary people does not coexist with [word indistinct] but with practical consequences of the revolution. The FSLN has been equal to the tasks of this revolution and will be equal to the tasks this revolution (?has in store).

Here there is not the least bit of treason. There is no chink through which treason can sneak in against this revolution. But this revolution has (?phases), and we are complying [words indistinct] in order to continue on the path. We are in a difficult phase in which internal enemies and enemies from abroad are lying in ambush against the popular Sandinist revolution.

We have a basic ally in the revolution--the revolutionary people, the Sandinist people. [applause] The workers, the peasants and the Sandinist people are incapable of [words indistinct] the tasks of the revolution on 21 September, commemorating and [word indistinct] Rigoberto Lopez Perez, and if the Sandinist people are incapable of undertaking the revolution we can say to today's saboteurs that the vanguard of this nation is not the FSLN. However, if the Sandinist people are able to undertake those tasks, the Sandinist Front is the vanguard of this nation. [applause]

In this revolution, we have domestic friends and enemies of the revolution. There are internal enemies, and we shall call them by their names: it is the unpatriotic bourgeoisie, the same bourgeoisie that killed Sandino and forced Rigoberto Lopez to sacrifice himself in Leon; the same bourgeoisie that murdered peasants [applause] the same bourgeoisie that says that this revolution is betraying the people, the bourgeoisie that clamors for justice but that never clamored for popular justice.

This bourgeoisie is plotting in Nicaragua. It is making contacts with enemies outside the country. It is taking advantage of the most backward sectors in the country. These backward elements are showing today that the counterrevolutionary peoples [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ARCHBISHOP SAYS CHURCH SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT

PA210416 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0306 GMT 20 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo has reasserted the Nicaraguan Catholic Church's support for the Sandinist revolutionary government and warned against the class struggle proposed within this country by a process of change.

Speaking to delegates from various countries at the First Central American Conference of Workers, held in this capital, the archbishop said today that "the class struggle is taking place but the confrontation must be more humane and promoted with a true social peace."

The prelate warned that "democracy is opposed to totalitarianism since this [words indistinct]. He also said the church will "make a healthy and constructive criticism of the revolution's leaders in order to help guide the country's rebuilding process, always seeking the common good and the welfare of the majority."

Monsignor Obando y Bravo, accompanied by Bishop [words indistinct] secretary of the Venezuelan Episcopal Conference, spoke to leaders of the labor congress on the important role played by the unions in the strengthening of democracy.

He said the labor organization "is an irreplaceable force that must guarantee its autonomy, defend the rights and freedoms of the workers and strive for the integrated education of every man and all men."

The Central American Workers Conference, organized by the Union of Nicaraguan Workers with the support of the Latin American Workers Central and the Central American Workers Confederation, adjourns Thursday with the issuance of a manifesto summarizing its final agreements.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECREE ON ILLEGAL NEIGHBORHOODS

PA241156 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2013 GMT 23 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government today announced that it would audit [intervencion] all illegal neighborhoods or lots located in both urban and rural areas of the country.

The measure, announced through the Settlements and Housing Ministry, authorizes the government to audit, occupy, retain and administer all of the country's illegal neighborhoods.

According to government junta member Moises Hassan, who read the decree on the auditing of those properties, for many years the owners of companies that divided lots of land made large sums of money by exploiting the people's need for houses in the poorer sectors of cities and in rural areas. A national office for the control, auditing and administration of illegal neighborhoods will now be in charge of these tasks. The office will be headed by General Interventor Alberto Novda, who has already taken office.

From now on, the state will receive the buyers' monthly payments. With this money, the Settlements and Housing Ministry will provide poorer sectors with infrastructure services such as street and house lighting, streets, paving service, sewer systems and potable water. The owners of lots whose clients have already paid for their plots of land but have not yet received the titles will have their properties, bank accounts and so forth audited so that they comply with the law.

The decree suspends any municipal agreement reached under the previous regime that might preclude any taxes or the obligation to construct essential public services in any community, as well as any donation of public land that may have been used to create these neighborhoods.

CDS Support of Decree

PA242022 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] in the neighborhoods audited by the Government of National Reconstruction have hailed the decree and pledged to work with enthusiasm, patriotism and revolutionary love to consolidate it. A bright and promising future is now open to residents in the so-called illegal neighborhoods [repartos clandestinos] which have been audited all over the country through an official government decree. These Nicaraguan brothers are hailing the decree because they are aware that the Sandinist revolution will rescue them from the misery and over crowding inherited from the Somoza regime. Here is companero William Araica, political officer of the CDS of the first area of Schick neighborhood, on the auditing of illegal neighborhoods:

[Begin Araica recording--in progress] ...determination since the money that these people are paying for the land will be invested well because before only large landowners used to get rich. But this money is going to be put to good use today. All the money paid for the land will be invested in the welfare of the area itself. New job openings will be created in street lighting, drinking water, drainage and many other projects needed in these areas so the people can live as human beings.

[Question] Companero, do you have any figures on the number of people who live in the four areas of Schick neighborhood?

[Answer] About 20,000 people.

[Question] What comforts do the people in this neighborhood have in their homes?

[Answer] Some areas still do not have bathrooms. We do not have street lights, paved or even macadam roads. On the contrary, the streets are full of holes and puddles of water. There are no modern comforts, so to speak, in these areas.

[Question] It is obvious that the government measure on auditing illegal neighborhoods will bring all these comforts shortly. Is the neighborhood's CDS working to try to make the people aware of the benefits to be derived from the government measure?

[Answer] Of course. Since this is a recent decree, starting today we are going to do our duty of getting the word to all the people to keep them abreast of all revolutionary advancements and the effects that they will have for the benefit of the proletariat. [end recording]

AUTHORITIES URGE PAYMENT OF TAXES

PA211311 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0123 GMT 21 Sep 79 PA

[Communique from the Treasury and Collection Office--no date given; read by announcer]

[Text] The junta of reconstruction of Managua [as heard] is asking merchants, industrialists and taxpayers in general to bring up to date the payment of taxes on their businesses and on the 1-percent sales tax. In this way we can all contribute to the noble and revolutionary reconstruction task. The Treasury and Collection Office is open Monday through Friday from 0800 to 1200 and 1300 to 1600 and on Saturday from 0800 to 1300.

Free fatherland or death!

Treasury and Collection Office

DECREE PLACES AGRICULTURAL OFFICES UNDER INRA

PA201911 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Sep 79 PA

[Decree issued by Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in Managua on 30 August--read by announcer]

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Whereas, this junta of the Government of National Reconstruction plans to develop the agricultural and livestock sector in line with the country's needs, particularly with regard to the research and study undertaken in this area for the purpose of contributing to the national exploitation of agriculture for the benefit of the Nicaraguan people;

Whereas, for the achievement of these interests and the total fulfillment of planned objectives, the various institutions and organizations which currently carry out such duties in the central administration as well as in the decentralized administration must be brought together under a single office [direccion].

Decrees:

Article 1. The Directorate of Planning for the Agricultural and Livestock Sector [Direccion de Planificacion Sectorial del Sector Agropecuario--DIPSA], which currently functions under the Agricultural Development Ministry and the agricultural and livestock area of the Directorate of Technological Research [Direccion de Investigaciones Tecnologicas--DIT], which currently is part of the Nicaraguan Central Bank, will come under the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA], therefore becoming part of the INRA.

Article 2. All rights, goods, real estate or any other kinds of property, as well as the usual or special national and foreign budget allocations which have been assigned to those aforementioned institutions will become part of INRA's resources.

Article 3. The administrative operation of the institutions mentioned in Article 1 of the current law will be established and decided on by INRA in accordance with its organic law and regulations.

Article 4. The current law goes into effect today, from the moment it is announced by any communications medium, regardless of when published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

Issued in Managua on 30 August 1979, the year of national liberation.

[Signed] Junta of Government of National Reconstruction. Violeta B. de Chamorro, Moises Hassan M., Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Alfonso Robelo Callejas, Daniel Ortega Saavedra.

INRA TAKES OVER COFFEE PLANTATIONS, CATTLE RANCHES

PA182324 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 7 Sep 79 pp 1, 8 PA

[Excerpt] Some 105 properties, including 42 coffee plantations, have been recovered for the people in Matagalpa and are working under the control of the Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA). Among the landlords who had usurped these properties are Ignacio Arauz, Daniel Somarriba, Alejandro Fajardo, Juan Francisco Palacios, Enrique Trewin, Bayardo Jiron (torturer of security) and Anastasio Somoza.

Companeros Diogenes Martinez and Jorge Vogl, INRA officials in Matagalpa, told us that Somoza owned 50,000 Manzanas in "La Fundadora" complex alone, with 7 coffee plantations, over 1,000 head of cattle, vegetable gardens and an extensive mountainous area which was not cultivated but which, thanks to the Sandinist popular revolution, will not remain untilled.

In the Muy Muy sector a farm belonging to Jose Somoza, alias "Papa Chepe," encompassing 8,000 manzanas with arable land that can also be irrigated, was recovered. That property had 3,000 head of cattle. Somoza's properties and that of the Somozists is equivalent to 30 percent of the coffee production in the department and 10 percent of the cattle. INRA in Matagalpa is handling production through a highly specialized technical committee. Uliseo Ubeda is charged with coordinating production. There are 3,000 companeros plowing and fertilizing the land, but it is expected that by harvest time this number will have increased by 4,000. Companero Vogl told us that one of the main objectives of INRA is to prevent internal migration, for which purpose they will increase cultivation. It is noted that INRA pays 20 cordobas daily to the workers as opposed to other farms where peasants are paid only 15 to 18 cordobas at most.

NICARAGUAN DELEGATION VISITS HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTRY

FL241512 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1506 GMT 24 Sep 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the fraternal Republic of Nicaragua at this time is visiting the Higher Education Ministry in Havana. The delegation is led by Dr (Mariano Fiallo), rector of the University of Nicaragua. Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the party Central Committee and minister of higher education, is briefing the delegation on the status of education in Cuba before the triumph of the revolution and over the past 20 years.

SPANISH CREDIT INSTITUTE GRANTS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE CREDIT

FL241021 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Cuba has signed an agreement with the Spanish Credit Institute for 23 million Canadian dollars from the development assistance fund. Raul Leon Torras, minister-president of the National Bank of Cuba, signed the appropriate documents in Madrid. He told PRENSA LATINA that the credit is to be used to finance capital goods purchases in Spain. The top Cuban official was a guest at the 27th conference of central bank governors of Latin America, Philippines and Spain held in Madrid last Thursday and Friday.

FISHING MINISTRY OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN PERU FOR LAES MEETING

FL211152 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 21 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Peruvian information media have favorably commented on the statements made by (Jose Fernandez Calzad), deputy director of the Cuban Ministry of Fishing Industry International Relations Directorate, on his arrival in Lima, Peru. The radio, television and written press pointed out the statements made by (Fernandez Calzad) on the Cuban position supporting the 200 nautical miles and respect for the sovereignty of countries over their resources and borders. They also pointed out that the Cuban official is in Peru as the Cuban representative at the third meeting of the Latin American Economic System--LAES--action committee for sea and fresh water products which will be inaugurated in the Peruvian capital on Monday 24 September.

Along with this news is a report on statements of (Fernandez Calzad) regarding the upcoming establishment of a multinational enterprise which will make economic use of the fauna captured along with shrimp which up to now is wasted. Mexico, Cuba, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela will be participating.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON CUBAN-POLISH TRADE TALKS

In the report headlined "Cooperation Protocol Signed With Poland" and subtitled "Results of Trade Talks" which was published on page Q 1 of the 24 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, paragraph four, line three should read "will be increased to 110,000 tons in 1985...."

BAHAMAS

CARIBBEAN PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION MEETS, AGENDA SET

FL241911 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The agenda for this week's 15th Regional Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association is a varied one. There are eight major items on the agenda ranging from health care to foreign policy.

Two of the items have been entered by the delegation from the Cayman Islands led by Mr (J. Graston Smith). The Cayman delegation will head the discussions on immigration problems in small Caribbean territories, soft loans for development of small Caribbean territories and mortgage funds for small home owners in the Caribbean region.

Entered on the agenda by Bermuda is its relations to the rest of the Caribbean, political ideology in the region and economic development of the Caribbean with special reference to the smaller islands.

Foreign policy, its problems and prospects, has been entered by Trinidad and Tobago.

On the agenda for the Bahamas are two interesting items--the improvement of the delivery of health care in the Caribbean and the relevance of solar and wind energy to the Caribbean. The relevance of solar and wind energy to the Caribbean countries has become particularly important because of our dependence on traditional sources of energy, mainly oil.

HAITI

AFP: LEFTIST IRREGULAR ARMY READY TO 'LIBERATE HAITI'

PA242328 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 24 Sep (AFP)--Travelers arriving from Port-au-Prince say that a leftist-leaning irregular army is ready to liberate Haiti from the dictatorship of Jean-Claude Duvalier.

The travelers said in statements to the weekly, AREA LIBRE, that hundreds of guerrillas are ready to invade Haitian territory from an unnamed place. The invasion is part of a continental plan. Said plan, they indicated, may include as targets other Central American countries such as El Salvador and Honduras.

DUVALIER ADDRESSES NATION ON REGIME'S 22D ANNIVERSARY

PA241154 Paris AFP in Spanish 0242 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Port-au-Prince, 22 Sep (AFP)--President Jean-Claude Duvalier today condemned the Westernization of Haitian political institutions in a speech to the nation on the occasion of the 22d anniversary of his regime. The political models inspired on the banks of the Potomac (United States), the Thames (England) and the Seine (France) would for Haiti be like secondhand clothes--rejects that would curb our progress, Duvalier said.

He also said that his government favors constructive criticism, but condemns subversive criticism.

He further remarked that, above all, the right to live decently is an essential Haitian right. According to Duvalier, the civil militia constitutes the fundamental pillar of his power.

He also announced the forthcoming inauguration of a national educational and informative television station, the opening of a national credit bank branch in the United States, and implementation in several of the country's cities of a social housing program worth $5 million.

JAMAICA

CUBAN AMBASSADOR ACCUSES JLP, GLEANER OF ANTI-CUBA 'LIES'

Envoy Holds Press Conference

FL241410 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 79 pp 1, 15 FL

[Text] Cuban Ambassador Ulisses Estrada Lescalles, yesterday accused the Jamaica Labor Party and THE GLEANER of spreading lies against himself and his government and warned of a Cuban reaction. Mr. Estrada said that while he may not be in a position to answer the "lies" and the "charges", there were many "comrades abroad" who were in a position to do so.

Call on Seaga

"It is in the spirit of the Cuban revolution that if war is declared by anyone, the Cuban revolution as always will accept the challenge and, as Fidel said, when Cubans are asked to fight they fight with all seriousness," he declared. Mr. Estrada was speaking at a press conference yesterday at the embassy in Kingston.

Looking obviously perturbed, Mr. Estrada said that he had paid a courtesy call on the leader of the opposition, Mr. Edward Seaga, prior to the press conference. Asked to reveal the contents of their discussions, Mr. Estrada said that he could not, becuase the talks were private and confidential. But, he added, the Cuban Government had not made any accusations against the Jamaica Labor Party [JLP].

"The Cuban Government recognized and highly appreciated when the J. L. P., under the leadership of Mr. Shearer, kept relations with Cuba in those difficult moments of the early days of the blockade," he said. However, that situation had changed, and, at the beginning of the 70s, the J. L. P. began to attack the Cuban revolution. That campaign was kept up in the 1976 elections and an anti-communist campaign was led by the J. L. P. The propaganda diminished in 1977, but in the Green Bay killings in 1978, Mr. Winston Spaulding, J. L. P. deputy leader, tried to link Cuba with the incident, as well with the espionage case involving Albert Robinson. The campaign had reached maximum expression in 1979 and was now personified in the campaign against the Cuban ambassador, including statements that he would be "followed in every corner".

"We have kept silent all this time," Mr. Estrada said, adding: "The accusations are based on politics. It could be interpreted as if we are trying to interfere in the will of the Jamaican people."

"Who wants as ambassador a friend of South Africa? Who wants as ambassador a friend of Pinochet?" he asked. The question was whether the Cuban ambassador should feel honored or ashamed because of his past.

Mr. Estrada said that the Cuban revolution was fully respectful of the democratic wishes of all the people of the world, including Jamaica. The Jamaican democracy had established an electoral system through which the will of the majority of the people may be expressed and that will would become the government of the country. "But the Cuban revolution has no influence over who would form the Government of Jamaica, how it is changed and how long it will last," he declared.

Respect

"If at this time the Government of Jamaica is led by Mr. Manley, it is because of the will of the people of Jamaica, and Cuba respects that sovereign will. We must not be accused of interference which does not exist, because no Cubans voted in the elections of 1976, only Jamaicans."

"Secondly, our party, the Cuban Communist Party, has the right to have relationship with other political forces. "The P.N.P. [People's National Party] in Jamaica is democratic socialist. The Cuban Communist Party is Marxist-Leninist. Our relations with the P.N.P. are based on a number of factors that are common." These factors included the struggles against underdevelopment and for the new international economic order, as well as the cause of the South African people and imperialism in Ethiopia, Angola, Tanzania, Guinea.

"There is a community of interests," he said. "When the leader of the P.N.P. reiterated support for independence struggle of the Puerto Ricans, and the struggle of the Nicaraguans and the Guyanese."

THE GLEANER

Speaking of THE GLEANER Mr. Estrada commented on a visit he paid to THE GLEANER offices earlier this year to speak with the "leadership". "We respect the freedom of the press, which, according to THE GLEANER, allows THE GLEANER to say lies," he said. But he and his government's embassy had the right, as representatives of the people and Government of Cuba, to protest against THE GLEANER's actions.

"A lie is said today, a lie is said tomorrow, a lie is said the day after. The conditions are being created to continue a lie to make it become true. It is not a secret who use those methods. "We have nothing to answer THE GLEANER. We have not said that Mr. Clarke or any of the leaders of THE GLEANER are C.I.A. agents," he said.

Noting that Mr. Alfonso Hodge, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member had said that agents in THE GLEANER were linked with the C.I.A., Mr. Estrada declared: "It is for THE GLEANER too see whether those links exist and to declare that they do not exist. It is not me who is going to answer. It is THE GLEANER who should answer."

He said that he had told THE GLEANER that he and his government were being attacked daily due to their position. If the attacks continued, he was prepared to react in the way everybody in such a position had a right to.

As long as communism and capitalism existed, as long as one defended exploiters and one the exploited, the ideological struggle would continue. If the attacks continued, perhaps we would not be in a position to answer, but he would not continue to play the catcher's role as requested by THE GLEANER's "leaders" at their meeting.

Editor's note: At the time of the Hodge attack, THE GLEANER offered front-page space to Cuban ambassador for any statement he wished to make on the subject.

Seaga, Estrada Meet

FL241415 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 19 Sep 79 p 15 FL

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Mr Edward Seaga, and the Cuban ambassador, Mr Ulisses Estrada, yesterday afternoon held discussions affecting the relationship between the Jamaica Labour Party and the Government of Cuba.

The ambassador paid a courtesy call on Mr Seaga at his new Kingston office. The discussion lasted for one-and-one-half hours, according to a news release from the J.L.P.

The leader of the opposition later described the talks as having been frank. Present with him at the meeting were the chairman of the party, Dr Ronald Irvine, and party secretary, Mr Bruce Golding.

JMA, Other Groups Protest

FL241430 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Sep 79 pp 1, 19 FL

[Excerpts] Calls for the Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. Ulisses Estrada Lescalles, to be declared persona non grata came yesterday from two influential bodies in the island. Statements issued by the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce and the Jamaica Manufacturers Association [JMA] called for this action to be taken against Mr. Estrada because of his latest attack on the Jamaica Labour Party and THE GLEANER Company. A statement was also issued by the Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica [PSOJ] calling on the minister of foreign affairs to "take the strongest possible action" in the matter.

All three bodies were reacting to statements made by the Cuban ambassador at his press conference on Wednesday in which he accused the J.L.P. and THE GLEANER of spreading lies against himself and his country, and warned of possible Cuban reaction.

Taking "the strongest exception" to the remarks made by Mr. Estrada, the Jamaica Chamber of Commerce said it felt it was completely ultra vires for him to have made these remarks. The legitimate means of rebuttal open to him was through normal diplomatic channels, but not the holding of a press conference.

"The government should not allow Mr. Estrada or any other ambassador to violate with impunity protocol governing conduct of diplomatic representatives, nor the hospitality of their host country, and the Chamber feels that nothing less than government's declaration of Mr. Estrada as persona non grata will suffice," the Chamber's statement said.

'Comrades Abroad'

Also expressing "strongest objections" to the Cuban ambassador's statements made at his press conference, the J.M.A. took note especially of his "warning" concerning "comrades abroad" who would deal with the J.L.P. and THE GLEANER.

"His threats of retaliation, as well as other remarks (constitute) the most serious breach of diplomacy and protocol ever experienced in Jamaica," the J.M.A. said. "The association, therefore, has no alternative but to call on our government to declare Mr. Estrada persona non grata, which would go towards ensuring the restoration of a principled and friendly relationship between the peoples of the two countries."

Clear Threat

Declaring that the statements by Mr. Estrada constitute "a clear threat" to the opposition and to THE GLEANER and is an indirect attack on all Jamaicans, the P.S.O.J. voiced the view that the statements were also an infringement of the rights of diplomatic privilege. As such, the Government of Jamaica [as published] should immediately withdraw the remarks and apologise to the Jamaica Labour Party and to THE DAILY GLEANER. "We call on the minister of foreign affairs to take the strongest possible action in the matter and publicly state what steps are being taken to protect the interest of Jamaicans," the P.S.O.J. statement said.

'Barefaced'

Reaction to the Estrada outburst also came yesterday from two smaller organizations--the National Patriotic Movement [NPM] and the Jamaica United Front [JUF]. Mr. Michael Williams, chairman of the N.P.M., a Jamaica Labour Party affiliate, issued a statement in which he condemned the ambassador's action as "a blatant and barefaced attempt to whitewash the activities of the Cubans in Jamaica, with threats and abuse".

Clarification

Mr. H. Charles Johnson, president of the Jamaica United Front, sent a letter to Mr. Estrada seeking a meeting with him "to clarify certain aspects of a statement made by you" at the press conference. "The executive committee of the J.U.F. views your statements as alarming and a gross interference in Jamaica's politics. However, before final judgment is passed by us in this matter, we would appreciate an urgent friendly dialogue to clarify the statement," the J.U.F. letter said.

GLEANER Urges Government Action

FL241425 Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Frontpage editorial: "No, Mr Estrada!"--published in red boldface letters]

[Text] The new Cuban ambassador to Jamaica, Mr. Estrada, has broken all normal diplomatic traditions by making outrageous and unsupported attacks and issuing threats against Jamaicans in the Jamaica Labour Party and against this newspaper.

Mr. Estrada appears to be proud of his background of working with his government's Department of Americas which is concerned with Cuban insurgence in the Caribbean.

In attempting to interfere with the internal political life of Jamaica and to intimidate the free press, Mr. Estrada seems to have forgotten his change of occupation from activist promoter of ideological revolutionary ferment to that of diplomat.

In his inexcusably bad-mannered outburst, the Cuban ambassador echoed the previous line taken by a senior colleague in the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, Mr. Alfonso Hodge, who last month trumpeted his unfounded petulant accusations in Guyana. On that occasion, this newspaper requested the acting prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, the Hon. P.J. Patterson, to make a strong diplomatic protest. Mr. Patterson rejected our request on grounds which we have already described as specious.

It appears that the government's unsatisfactory reply may have encouraged Mr. Estrada, who has now nakedly interfered in Jamaica's domestic politics and has issued what appears to us to be a direct threat to freedom of the press in this country.

The people of Jamaica cannot fail to take note of Mr. Estrada's threats in the name of his President Fidel Castro to "seriously" respond to the JLP and to this newspaper. If his outrageous statement is not in itself a serious response, then we are alarmed at the enormity of his threat. Mr. Estrada has ignored our invitation to make use of our pages to disclose any evidence he and his colleagues in the Cuban Communist Party may have concerning the grave Cuban allegation that this newspaper has links with the U.S. intelligence agency, the C.I.A.

In fact, he has in effect stated that it is not he and his government which should prove the allegation, but it is for THE GLEANER to prove its innocence of the charge. Though this approach may be standard communist practice, it is contrary to our fundamental beliefs of justice.

We call upon the government to denounce Mr. Estrada's irresponsible behaviour and to declare him persona non grata so that he may be recalled. For regrettably it does not appear to us that he is capable of forging friendship between the peoples of Cuba and Jamaica.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL PARTY OFFICERS ELECTED

FL201530 Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 16 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Text] A surprise candidate at yesterday's election of top officers of the People's National Party, during its 41st annual conference at the National Arena, was the outgoing general secretary, Mr. Ralph Brown. He was elected vice-president to become the only newcomer to the line-up of four vice-presidents of the party. The other three, Mr. P.J. Patterson, Mr. Anthony Spaulding and Miss Portia Simpson, were re-elected, unopposed. Mr. Brown was elected to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Francis Tulloch, who did not seek re-election. In standing down, Mr. Tulloch made the point that his decision not to seek re-election had nothing to do with the consensus arrived at the conference on the previous afternoon that Dr. D.K. Duncan, a former general secretary, should be re-elected to that office. He then nominated Mr. Brown for election as vice-president and also the three sitting vice-presidents. Party president, Mr. Michael Manley, was returned by acclamation as head of the organisation, by the over 2,000 delegates who attended yesterday's session.

TRINIDAD-TOBAGO

NIGERIAN DIPLOMATS OCCUPY ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR'S RESIDENCE

PA241937 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, 24 Sep (AFP)--Nigerian diplomats snatched the telephone from the daughter of the Argentine ambassador here and tore the wires out of the wall while occupying the official residence of the Argentine representative in Trinidad and Tobago, William Cash. Eight members of the Nigerian High Commission--one of them armed--occupied the official residence of the diplomat at dawn yesterday and, after replacing the Argentine national coat of arms with the Nigerian flag, placed guards at the gates. Cash, who was asleep at the time, was awakened by the commotion outside and before realizing what had happened, one of his two maids told him the Nigerians had occupied the building and were all over the house. Cash said the diplomatic dispute started when the Nigerian Government purchased the residence from Trinidad dentist Sir Henry Pierre who had leased the property to Argentina through the end of the present year.

Since yesterday police have patrolled the street without entering the premises despite being attracted there by a shot fired during the attack on the embassy which did not hit anyone.

[Nigerian Ambassador] Adesola told THE DAILY GUARDIAN today that Mr Cash and his family are trespassers. I handled the matter with decency, he said. If I had wanted to, I could have thrown them out on the street. That man has diplomatic status here. He had taken possession of the building. If they want to, they can sleep under the Nigerian flag.

Yesterday Brazilian and Colombian diplomats visited the captive family at the residence occupied by the Nigerians. A police spokesman said today that the Argentine family is packing and making arrangements to leave the residence. Ambassador Cash and his wife live with their daughter Patricia and their 10-year-old son Christian.

Communique Released

PA250345 Paris AFP in Spanish 2133 GMT 24 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, 24 Sep (AFP)--William Cash, Argentine ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago, his family and service personnel, were put out of their official residence today, which was suddenly occupied early yesterday morning by Nigerian High Commission diplomats to the island. Following complaints lodged by the Argentine Embassy, the authorities, through External Affairs Minister John Donaldson, have already intervened in the dispute and have called Nigerian Ambassador Oluremi Obasola Adesola to the External Affairs Ministry.

In a communique issued this afternoon, External Affairs Minister Donaldson said that Prime Minister Eric Williams has already been informed of the conflict between the Argentine embassy and the Nigerian High Commission. The communique says that Prime Minister Williams wants to know everything regarding the purchase of residences by foreign governments in Trinidad and Tobago and the transfer of capital and other matters related to this case.

Juan B. Gilman, Argentine Embassy counsellor here, today said that the ambassador and his family were put into the street by those he called intruders, forcing Cash and his family to leave behind some personal effects. Finally, he said that the Argentine Government is following developments in the case.